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GERMAN ATTACKERS IN ORNE RIVER AREA ANNIHILATE BRITISH

Anti-Axis Forces Also Lose One Battalion of Troops In Zone South of Caen

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—South of Caen in the area of St. Martin and St. Andre, which had been retaken by the Germans, the Britishers lost a whole battalion during the past 12 hours. This battalion had been cut off due to the surprise attack launched by German SS unit.

Fighting was especially tenacious for possession of Height 72 on the street Caen Falase which had already changed hands six times since the battle started in this sector. Since the early morning of July 22 the British fire increased and in some sectors it even developed into drumfire.

In the course of next several hours it is expected that a second major offensive will start east of Orne where the Germans have successfully withstood the artillery of General Dempsey's new tank deployment. On the front against General Bradley's American First Army there has been no great operation worthy of mentioning except light artillery activity on the St. Lo-Periers Highway which probably means that the newly-landed American divisions will open new offensives.

On July 21, the Germans captured 100 American prisoners on the Normandy front and on the same day captured eight fully laden British trucks.

Bad Weather Stops Foe

Since weather conditions, yesterday, rendered the employment of anti-Axis forces as good as impossible, the British Second Army did not renew their large-scale attack as expected on the eastern bank of the Orne. The German lines, nevertheless, were exposed to very strong artillery fire all day long which, in some sectors, increased to an intensity of drumfire.

In the evening hours, minor enemy formations made an attack in a southerly direction in course of which two places were temporarily lost by the Germans, but were cleared of the enemy in a counter-thrust immediately afterwards.

The main offensive on the eastern Orne bank is expected to take place generally in the southeastern direction since that is the only way in which the British can gain the necessary elbow space for future operations.

Out of about 44 divisions which General Montgomery has brought up to the landing-head in Normandy, ten to 12 strong formations are stationed at present east of lower Orne. They include several tank divisions and tank brigades so that at least 1,000 tanks are concentrated here on a narrow space.

In the whole area southwest of Caen, where a few days ago heavy fighting was raging, it has become remarkably quiet. The high command of the British Second Army has obviously withdrawn all heavy arms from here and sent them to the new sector of attack on the lower Orne.

In the American invasion sector the day was also quiet. By bringing up fresh troops and materials the American high command is trying to make up for the heavy losses suffered in fighting for St. Lo and on the Cotentin Peninsula.

The road running from St. Lo to Periers was exposed to violent harassing fire of American artillery and it is assumed that major fighting will flare up here too as soon as weather conditions allow massed employment of anti-Axis battleplanes.

Yesterday, a successful German counter-thrust east of lower Orne encircled a British fighting unit and wiped it out. Four commanding officers and 22 men were taken prisoner in this operation.

Over 1,700 Tanks Blasted

Field-Marshal Rommel's Army has so far knocked out more than 1,700 enemy tanks, most of them being Sherman, Churchill and Cromwell types, in the fighting on the invasion front. This reveals the strength of the 90th Tank Division of the Anglo-Americans and represents the heaviest loss ever inflicted on the enemy in this war.

Brazilian Ship Torpedoed

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—The Brazilian Navy Ministry announced that the special service ship Vittore de Oliveira was sunk in a torpedo attack carried out by an Axis submarine, according to a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro.

Cables of Felicitation Sent Key Cabinet Men By Mongolian Leader

Domei

KALGAN, July 23.—Prince Teh, Head of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, sent telegrams of congratulation separately to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, in connection with the formation of the new Cabinet. A telegram of appreciation and gratitude was also dispatched to the former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

ENEMY IS SMASHED IN HSIAOCHU SECTOR

Japanese in Lungling, Mangshih Areas Also Deal Big Blows on Chungking Troops

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, July 23.—Powerful units of the Japanese Forces, waiting the opportune moment in the vicinity of Pingka, reversed their movements toward dusk of July 16 and surprise-attacked the enemy in the area southwest of Hsiaochu. They completely encircled the enemy and the concentrated firing of our side resulted in 215 enemy bodies left dead in the field and the seizure of large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Meanwhile, Japanese Units stationed near Lungling launched a night attack on the enemy forces which were counter-attacking from the southeastern sector of our position and threw the enemy forces into great confusion. Great results were obtained.

Another Japanese Unit silenced the enemy attempting to recover Mengshih with accurate rifle and cannon firing. Again an enemy force of 400 starting action on the northeastern sector of Mangshih attempted abortive counter-offensives three times under cover of artillery fire on July 15. However, the enemy strategies were frustrated each time by the staunch Japanese defenses.

The Chungking 71st Army has been practically annihilated by losses suffered in the battlefields, the increasing number of sick and wounded, and the mounting number of deserters. Due to the heavy rainfall, lack of food and ammunition, the morale of the Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces has fallen tremendously, subjected as they are to the continuous assaults of the Japanese.

The newly organized 28th, 87th and 88th Divisions, which form the main body of the enemy's 71st Army, suffered the loss of 5,900 troops killed in action up to July 13. Out of this number 500 were officers.

The Chungking troops sent from Kunming to the front lines on the Nu River for the purpose of reorganizing the routed forces are weaklings. Moreover, it is said that only 10 per cent are equipped fully.

GENERAL ABE RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF I.R.A.A.

New Head Not Appointed Yet; Maeda Quits Chairmanship And Section Chief Posts

General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, tendered his resignation at the regular and special directors' meetings held at 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. respectively on Sunday.

Present also at the meetings were Yonezo Maeda, newly appointed Minister of Transportation and Communications; Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Hisatada Hirose, Welfare Minister, and Taketora Ogata, Minister Without Portfolio.

The resignation of Mr. Maeda, Minister of Transportation and Communications, from the posts of chairman of the Board of Directors and also section chief in the House of Representatives was unanimously approved by those present. Pending the appointment of a new president to succeed General Abe, Yasuo Kanemitsu, a regular director, will assume the chairmanship of the Board of Directors, while Hideyuki Miyoshi, section vice-chief in the House of Representatives, will take over the duties of the section chief.

Ryusaku Endo, supervisor of the Accounts Department, and Seinosuke Hashimoto, chief of the Business Affairs Section, also resigned for personal reasons,

NEW NIPPON CABINET HAILED BY GERMANS AS POWERFUL SETUP

Japan's War Structure Being Bolstered by Army-Navy Co-Effort, It Is Stressed

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—The German nation today hailed the formation of the new Japanese Cabinet and is expecting great things to be done. A spokesman of the German Foreign Office today told newsmen that the new Japanese Cabinet is proof that the Japanese war structure is being further strengthened by Army-Navy cooperation. The spokesman said that the political abilities of the Foreign Minister and other Cabinet Ministers are well known in Germany and that the German nation welcomed from its heart the powerful start of the new Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the official Foreign Office organ, Auslands Informations Dienst, also hailed the completion of the Koiso Cabinet and editorially declared: "With the gallant end of the Japanese Forces on Saipan and the American landing on Omiyajima, the War of Greater East Asia, like the war in Europe, has entered a crucial stage. In recent days the announcements of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters have been using extremely realistic words and the people are being told that Japan has entered a decisive stage.

"Japan is in the same position as Germany. If she wins, her position as a world Power will be secured. If she loses she will not exist as a nation. Thus only the most loyal and capable personages can conquer the super-emergency situation. The duties of the new Cabinet members lie in concentrating the total strength of the nation for the smashing of the enemy, the United States and Britain."

Manchoukuo Is Impressed

Domei

HSINKING, July 22.—Absolute trust in the new Japanese Cabinet and the still firmer determination of Manchoukuo to carry the war to a successful conclusion were expressed by Prime Minister Chang Ching hui today.

Granting an interview to the press upon learning of the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, Prime Minister Chang declared:

"It is indeed reassuring a Cabinet change has been effected by our ally at this decisive stage in fighting and that an extremely strong war set-up has been formed. It is a matter of great joy to us. I have known the new Prime Minister, General Kuniaki Koiso, since the time of the founding of our nation. General Koiso contributed much to the basic tasks during Manchoukuo's formative days. I firmly believe that General Koiso is indeed the man to concentrate the total power not only of Japan but of all Greater East Asia and carry the War of Greater East Asia to complete victory.

"Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, too, has a long political record and has the confidence of the entire Navy. The lineup under General Koiso and Admiral Yonai is indeed one which is a concentration of the total strength of our ally. Manchoukuo will fight through this sacred war for the liberation of Greater East Asia with our ally. The Cabinet change, of course, is for an epochal strengthening of the war structure and I know that the Cabinet will drive forward, as the core of the peoples of Greater East Asia and cooperating closely with our allies in Europe, for the destruction of the United States and Britain.

"Needless to say, Manchoukuo will work completely as one with Japan and drive forward for the destruction of the United States and Britain and the construction of a just world. Thus the responsibilities of Manchoukuo for the successful prosecution of the war are now more important. And we must drive forward with all our power for the security of the north and increased production."

Swiss Territory Violated

Domei

BERLN, July 21.—Several American bombers this morning crossed the northern and eastern border of Switzerland and five of them were forced by Swiss defense squadrons to land in Duebendorf, it was officially announced in Berne today.

All-Out Cooperation to Smash Foe Pledged by New Army, Navy Chiefs

Victory Most Vital Factor In Warfare, Declares Yonai to Press

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, meeting the press at his official residence at 10 p.m. on Saturday, stressed that harmony was absolutely necessary for victory and asked for the manifestation of the total strength of the people. Admiral Yonai also expressed his unshakable confidence in victory by declaring, "The most important thing in war is to win."

Navy Minister Yonai declared in substance as follows:

"I feel profoundly the greatness of the responsibility that is mine in being ordered to form a Cabinet and in being appointed Navy Minister at this unprecedentedly serious time. If I were to express my convictions as Navy Minister I would say that in war the only thing that must be done is to win. There is nothing else. The secret in fighting a war is to comply with all realities and to carry out what is believed to be right. It is my determination first of all to satisfy the requirements of the officers and men on the front.

"If those on the front require planes, I will direct all my efforts toward sending thousands of planes. War is not a job done by contract. If you are on a contract job and there are not enough nails you can use three nails where you would ordinarily use five. You can make one room where you planned two. But in war you cannot cut down on work just because there are not enough materials. Modern war is total war. It is like a gigantic tug of war. The armed forces, Government and people must pull with all their might at their respective posts toward victory. For the most effective manifestation of that strength, the leaders must be at one with those whom they are leading. If the individuals should each pull in a different direction the total strength will be scattered and there will be useless attrition.

"If there is a gap between the leaders and the people it will not be possible to bring fully to bear the total strength. You cannot win a war that way. In order to lead the war to victory, harmony is most necessary. All of the people must cheerfully and smoothly unite in every field and show their total strength. In the phase of actual operations a true unity and cooperation of the Army and Navy is an absolute requisite. True cooperation does not mean the blind following of one opinion. On the way to cooperation and harmony it is normal for two forces to discuss heatedly certain points. It must not be said that there is disharmony merely by seeing the strong exchange of opinions. Needless to say, the Army and Navy have been winning the war through firm cooperation. It is my determination to strengthen further this relationship.

"The Imperial Command that General Koiso and I form a Cabinet was, I believe, an Order for us to cooperate and I am intensely moved. It is necessary to have high ideals and meanwhile to carry out the ordinary things solidly step by step. Thus, I am not loth to accept all suggestions, however good or bitter. I am determined to make up what I lack, strive to better myself, carry out my duties with all my strength and thus comply with the Imperial Wishes. I ask all of the people to drive ahead with all their strength toward victory."

Will Overcome All Obstacles Blocking War Aims, Avers Sugiyama

"Cooperating closely with the Navy, I am firmly determined to smash the enemy by using our total fighting power," declared War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama at a press interview held Sunday morning at the War Ministry.

Emphasizing his conviction in ultimate victory, the newly appointed War Minister said, "I will exert myself to overcome all obstacles to attain our war aims. . ."

War Minister Sugiyama declared: "I am filled with awe and trepidation that I was appointed War Minister by the Imperial Command at this unprecedentedly important time and I feel deeply the importance of my duties.

"In order to overcome the present difficult situation it goes without saying that the Army must further consolidate its iron unity, increase further its fighting spirit and continue to fight gallantly. Furthermore, in close cooperation with the Navy, I am firmly determined to smash the enemy by using our total fighting power.

"It is vitally important for the 100,000,000 people of this nation to march toward ultimate victory as one solid body and in perfect harmony, with Government officials and the people closely cooperating and supporting the war effort.

"Strongly maintaining my conviction in ultimate victory, I will exert myself to overcome all obstacles to attain our war aims so as to conform to the August Imperial Will and, at the same time, to meet the expectations of the 100,000,000 people. I sincerely hope for the people's cooperation and support."

FASCIST TROOPS IN REICH INSPECTED BY MUSSOLINI

Duce Confers With Hitler on War Situation and Employment of Italian Internees

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—Premier Benito Mussolini of the Italian Social Republic inspected Italian divisions now training in Germany between July 16 and 20, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today. On his inspection, Il Duce handed flags to the Italian regiments and also addressed the troops. He was received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

At the end of his trip Premier Mussolini paid a visit to Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Fuehrer's Headquarters where conversation took place in cordial atmosphere. The Fuehrer and Il Duce are reported to have reexamined the present war situation and also to have discussed the problem of Italian war internees.

Solution to this problem was agreed upon according to moral and practical interests of both countries. It was decided that war internees should become free workers or be employed as auxiliary forces belonging to the German armed forces.

The meeting between the Axis leaders was attended by Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, and Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command, as well as by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian War Minister and Count Seragino Mazzolini, Undersecretary of State of the Italian Foreign Office. Dr. Rudolf Rahn, German Ambassador to Italy, and Filippo Anfuso, Italian Ambassador to Berlin, accompanied Il Duce on his trip.

ANGLO-U.S. PAPERS CLASH ON INVASION WAR ISSUES

Americans Assert Meddling by Montgomery Is Disrupting Plan for Big Attack

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 22.—The American press is attacking General Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, for the fact that the invasion forces are unable to launch a great offensive against the German forces. Montgomery is accused of too much meddling. A July 17 Washington report to the Informaciones said that American public opinion held that the fact that the British forces were still unable to occupy Caen, strategic point in the road to Paris, would allow the Germans to further strengthen their defenses. The Americans were of the opinion that this failure was the cause of the Anglo-American joint operations bogging down despite the fact that the Americans were fighting effectively in Normandy.

The New York Daily News declared that the British arrival at Caen was far behind schedule and that the present territory occupied by the British forces was narrower than the area occupied by paratroops and other units one week after the start of the operations. On the other hand, the Daily Mail said that it was regrettable that the results of British action were hardly published in the American papers. The same journal stated that the British authorities should direct their efforts toward correcting the American public opinion that the Americans are always scoring greater results than the British.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY TO STAY UNCHANGED, STATES SHIGEMITSU

Former Program to Be Pushed More Powerfully—East Asia Cooperation Stressed

There will be no change whatever in the Japanese foreign policy through the change in Cabinets and the foreign policy of the former Cabinet will now be driven forward still more powerfully, stressed Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at his meeting with the press at 3:30 p.m., Sunday, at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Mr. Shigemitsu also emphasized that his concurrent assumption of the posts of Foreign Minister and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was aimed at the unified conduct of the foreign policy.

Mr. Shigemitsu told the press in substance as follows: "That, as Prime Minister General Koiso has made clear, the new Cabinet will carry on the foreign policy of the former Cabinet is proved by the fact that I have been appointed Foreign Minister and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Not only that, I also feel profoundly a mission to carry on still more powerfully the whole foreign policy.

"The foreign policy of the Empire is extremely clear and the fundamental policy is formed by the following three points. First, that Japan will carry the war to a successful conclusion through close cooperation with her allies and collaborating nations. There is no need to elaborate on this point. Particularly will we cooperate with Germany for absolute victory. Second, that we will bring into reality the principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, just as can be seen in the New Policy toward China, and thus carry through the liberation of Asia and the reconstruction of East Asia. To recognize this international justice and to realize it is the joint aim of the peoples of Greater East Asia. That is the aim of the present war and is the reason why this is a sacred war.

"Thirdly, we will drive forward assiduously our relations of good neighborliness and friendship with the nations with whom we have treaties, particularly our neighbor countries. For Japan, this war is a war for existence and self-defense; Japan took up arms because she was forced to do so by the enemy. The Empire's aim is to bring about international justice and to maintain solidly the relations of good neighborliness and friendship. That is why, needless to say, we will strive for increasingly close relations with our allies and collaborating nations.

"The above points have been declared at past sessions of the Diet. The policy now is to drive forward still more powerfully the various policies set up by the Tojo Cabinet. I am determined to direct all my efforts toward carrying out this policy together with my colleagues of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, both here in Tokyo and abroad. I believe that my concurrent assumption of the post of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will enable us to drive forward powerfully our Greater East Asia policy. For us to carry through our joint war, the concentration of the will of the peoples of Greater East Asia is most necessary. From this will be born material concentration. Because of that, it is for our mutual benefit that we cooperate; it is for the benefit of all. On the basis of our Greater East Asia policy I have reached complete agreement with both Prime Minister Koiso and War Minister Sugiyama and I intend to carry forward powerfully the policy in close pace with the military operations."

V-1 ATTACKS CONTINUED

London and Other Areas in South England Heavily Hit

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—German attack by dynamite meteors since Friday night has been continued up to this afternoon on London and various parts of South England, causing damage to buildings and loss of lives, British authorities announced today, according to a London dispatch.

It said that a bomber unit of the Royal Air Force escorted by fighter planes has attacked a German position in northern France with an equipment for shooting these flying bombs.

Fully Determined

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso

NEW CABINET HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

Koiso Worships at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines; Takes Over Duties From Tojo

The first meeting of the Koiso Cabinet took place on Saturday at 4:30 p.m. For the time being, the regular Cabinet meetings have been set for every Tuesday and Friday with the convening of special meetings whenever the occasion demands. It has not yet been decided whether the Cabinet meetings will be held within the Imperial Palace or at the Prime Minister's official residence.

At the first Cabinet meeting, attended by all the Cabinet members, Prime Minister Koiso reported on the course of the Cabinet formation since receiving the Imperial Command. Opinions were exchanged and some alterations made in the text of the Prime Minister's statements to be issued, domestically and to foreign nations, with respect to the formation of the new Cabinet. Decisions were also made on the presidency of the Board of Information, the chief secretaryship and the director-generalship of the Legislation Bureau. The meeting ended at 5:30 p.m.

Visits Meiji, Yasukuni Shrines

Prime Minister Koiso left his official residence at 7:30 a.m., on Sunday, to worship at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines and returned by 9 a.m. to take over the office from Prime Minister Tojo. A conference of Cabinet members took place at noon.

Takes Over Office Duties

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso took over the duties of the office from the outgoing Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, at the Prime Minister's official residence between 9 and 10:30 a.m. on Sunday.

Following completion of the transfer, General Tojo spoke to the staff members and left the Prime **Minister's official residence at 10:45 a.m., seen off to the entrance by Prime Minister General Koiso.**

Prime Minister Koiso then gave his instructions to the staff which lasted for about 10 minutes.

Shimada Assumes Post

The transfer of office between Toshio Shimada and Shinya Uchida, the new and old Minister of Agriculture and Commerce respectively, took place at 9 a.m. Sunday at the Agriculture and Commerce Minister's office. On completion of transfer formalities, the bureau heads of the Ministry were assembled at the conference room and addressed by the incoming and outgoing Ministers.

GERMANY DENIES SINKINGS

Turkish Ships Lost in Black Sea, Not Caused by U-Boats

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—Regarding the submarine attack on the Turkish ship, Canaria, and the sinking of the Turkish sailing boat, Shemsi Behri, in Turkish waters of the Black Sea as announced by radio Ankara yesterday evening, it was learned from official German naval circles that both vessels had not been attacked or sunk by German U-boats. German submarines, it was emphasized, never operated in these waters. This violation of neutrality, therefore, must be blamed on the Soviet Union. Apart from the sinking of these two ships, Soviet submarines in April and August, 1943, committed similar violations of neutrality by sinking two Turkish ships, the Duatupe and Darviche, it was also disclosed.

ABSOLUTE RESOLVE STRESSED BY KOISO IN INITIAL MESSAGE

Government's Drive for Victory Emphasized—Nation Asked To Trust and Cooperate

In his first statement issued after assumption of his post, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, expressed the Government's determination to break through the present tense situation and asked for the whole-hearted support of the people. His statement issued on Saturday at the Prime Minister's official residence following the first Cabinet meeting, which was held in the Imperial Palace, follows:

"I am indeed moved with awe and trepidation that I, together with Admiral Yonai, was given the Imperial Command to form a Cabinet. The war situation is extremely serious. To break through this unprecedented national crisis we must smash the counter-offensive of the United States and Britain with complete unity and harmony of the people.

"The Government, internally, will direct its efforts toward still closer relations between administrating and fighting, strengthen the various measures for national management and do everything for the prosecution of the war, driving absolutely for victory. Externally, it will strive to maintain solidly the present foreign policy, bring fully to realization the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations and bring to a successful conclusion the sacred war, to put at ease the Imperial Mind.

"I ask the people to trust and cooperate with the determination of the Government, to recognize fully the seriousness of the war situation, not to lose their balance, to face everything calmly, to conquer all difficulties at their respective posts without a moment's letup and to manifest all their power in the service of the nation."

Interviewed by Scribes

The further lifting of morale and increased production form keys to victory, declared Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, when interviewed by the press at his official residence on Saturday night.

The statement was made by General Koiso in answer to a question as to what would be his fundamental policy in the conduct of national administration for meeting the decisive fighting stage. He said that this included both the spiritual and material phases. "We are subjects of the sacred land, Japan, so we must first realize the Divine Will and be more cheerful and lively," he said. "Since times past it has been traditional for the Japanese to unite powerfully each time there was a national crisis." From firm unity, General Koiso stated, a cheerful atmosphere is created, and this atmosphere in turn will bring about a natural rise in morale and enable the realization of increased production. General Koiso also declared that the Government and people would direct their efforts first of all toward the maintenance of the minimum limit necessary for national living, this being a basis in the material field.

More Unity and Harmony

Asked of his concrete plans for rejuvenating the public mind and bringing about a feeling of stability in national living, the Prime Minister replied that each separate measure would be studied gradually but that it was his general policy to bring about further unity and harmony. The most important thing in national living, General Koiso declared, is for the Government to guarantee the minimum limit and for the people to be ready to stand it.

As to the adjustment between military command and affairs of State, the Prime Minister said, "Our country is in the midst of bitter fighting. Affairs of State cannot be separated from military command and vice versa. If the direction of the command is not firmly grasped the important point in the prosecution of the national policy cannot be decided. The liaison between the two will be further strengthened."

Two U.S. Submarines Sunk

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—The loss of the submarines Trout and Triby in operations in the Pacific was announced by the United States Navy Department on Thursday, according to a Washington report. The dates and places of the sinkings were not revealed,

RED ARMY CHECKED IN AREA NEAR LVOV

Reich Resistance Prevents Soviets From Gaining Full Control in Bug Sector

Domei

BERLIN, July 23.—On the Eastern Front most of the lively fighting was centered around the city of Lvov where the Soviets have sacrificed division after division to take this city.

In a large-scale pincer movement the Soviets planned for days to smash the German bolt positions situated east of Lvov but the stubborn resistance put up by the Germans held them in check.

For the past three days the brilliant defense fighting of the Germans smashed Soviet tank formations and rifle divisions. The Soviet forces, thus, were not able to make any important breaches in the German line and were unable to gain complete control in the Bug River region.

Soviet forces which attempted to establish bridge-heads along the river were checked by the Germans on the western bank. Also, in the central sector of this area, the Germans put up stiff resistance.

Between the Pripet and Niemen Bend the battle is continuing with powerful tanks and battleplane formations taking part in the fighting. The Soviets were able to make breaches in the German bolt positions only in some isolated positions. The hardest battle, however, is being waged in the Kovno area northwest of Vilna, where the Germans are driving back the attackers.

Meanwhile, the German military spokesman declared that a slowing down of fighting on the Eastern Front has been noticeable. While fighting is going on in the Lvov area with utmost ferocity the Soviet attacks have decreased further north.

In the sector between Opotschka and Ostrov the Germans are continuing to line up their positions in the central sectors and are disengaging themselves according to plans and orders.

Discussing the fight in various sectors of the Eastern Front the spokesman explained that the Soviet Army has not been able to approach Lvov any further from the east. The German bolt position east of Lvov is holding up all Soviet thrusts.

On the other hand, however, the Soviets have succeeded in making a deep penetration northwest of Lvov. Between Brest and Grodno and northeast of Kovno as far as Lake Peipus the Germans are putting up stiff resistance and the Soviets cannot make any gains there.

TIME TO STRIKE ENEMY IS RIPE, DECLARES AOKI

Vice-Minister of Manchoukuo Finance and Commerce Urges More Iron Output

Domei

ANSHAN, July 22.—Pointing out that the time is now almost ripe for the decisive and final victory against the arrogant common enemy of East Asiatics, Minoru Aoki, Vice-Minister of Finance and Commerce, declared on July 19, in the course of his speech delivered before supervisors and workers of the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Corporation, that the most important duty is shouldered by those people who are engaged in the iron manufacturing industry in wartime Manchoukuo.

Vice-Minister Aoki, who arrived here from Hsinking on the morning of July 17, as a member of the Iron and Steel Increased Production Acceleration Party, urged the supervisors and workers of all plants of the corporation to further consolidate their unity and to step up the production of iron and steel until final victory is attained by Japan.

After inspecting the plants of the corporation, Vice-Minister Aoki took part in discussions in which frank views were exchanged between the members of the party and executives of the corporation in connection with eliminating bottlenecks in the production of those important war materials.

U.S. Money Meeting Closes

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—The Anti-Axis Currency Conference which was opened on July 1 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, closed today, according to a report from Bretton Woods. Due to serious difference in the opinions of the countries represented at the conference, the meeting has been rather fruitless. The installation of an international exchange rate stabilization fund and the establishment of the International Rehabilitation Bank and the International Development Bank are the only agreements reached at the meeting.

Press Comments

Sunday, July 23

JOINT CABINET FORMED

ASAHI—The war situation can never come to a halt, even for a moment, while the political activity of the country admits of no suspension, no matter how short. General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who were given the Imperial Command to form a new cabinet in collaboration, have succeeded in their heavy task, the new cabinet having been formally installed at 2:30 p.m. Saturday. The Japanese people, since the evening of July 20 when General Koiso and Admiral Yonai were ordered to form the new cabinet, have been looking forward with great expectations to the formation of the joint cabinet. There may be varied opinions as to the satisfaction that General Koiso and Admiral Yonai have given to the entire nation in this respect. One thing, however, is certain—that they have not acted contrary to the expectation of the Japanese people. We only think that the new cabinet might have included a few more veteran statesmen and a few more rising men.

The new cabinet, at any rate, may be regarded as an embodiment of all the features of Japan at this time, and it depends upon the resolution of the cabinet members as well as on their enthusiasm whether or not the new cabinet will tide over the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present. The most important things for the new cabinet is not the number of able and talented men it numbers among its members, but in its resolution to take definite measures in both political and military affairs as well as in its power and ability to take such measures. This is why we attach great importance to the ability of General Koiso and Admiral Yonai to carry through what they may undertake.

Veteran soldiers and statesmen, leading members of the Upper and Lower Houses, and businessmen of experience are very necesary to present-day Japan. Under the situation at present, however, those men must make great resolutions in order to gain final victory for Japan. Restoration of Admiral Yonai to active service may be taken as an unusual measure which is required by the country at this particular time. And we wish that such unusual measures will be taken in other various fields of national activity from now on.

For some time past, the Japanese people at large have not been in a position to freely embody in their conduct their earnest love of fatherland lest they might stand in the way of the authorities. In this respect, the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire entertain great expectations so that they may contribute to the efforts of the authorities to enhance the fighting morale of the people and successfully prosecute the current war. In wartime, it is not very difficult for the authorities to maintain and strengthen the united front at home.

The entire nation has been strongly impressed by the peculiarities of the new cabinet, especially the extraordinary important positions that General Koiso and Admiral Yonai occupy therein. The members of the new cabinet, especially General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, need no make any efforts to advertise their existence before the public, for every measure to be taken by the new cabinet will bespeak their existence at once. The Japanese nation at this particular time attaches greater importance to the movements of their country as a whole than to the character of each one of their leaders or to each measure to be taken by their Government. Every man in Japan is well aware of the fact that the fate of Japan will be decided in the several months to come.

The enemy is now on Saipan and Omiyajima. The Japanese people, without exception, earnestly wish that the new cabinet will take all necessary measures to earn final victory for their fatherland, exhibiting unshakable belief in the immortality of Japan as well as in the time-honored traditions of the country. The people also wish that the cabinet, in taking such measures, will not harbor selfish motive nor allow itself to be bothered by circumstances.

SULTAN OF SOLO PASSES

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 22.—Sultan Mangkoenegaran 7th of Solo died on July 19 at his residence here at the age of 60 following a chronic illness and the funeral took place on July 21 with all the inhabitants of the Mangkoenegaran and Solo Sultanates in mourning.

Born on November 12, 1885, the deceased ascended the throne in January 1916, succeeding his uncle, Sultan Mangkoenegaran the 6th. At the age of 27, the late Sultan proceeded to Holland to study at Leyden University. Upon his return to Java in 1915, he was elected president of the Boedi Oetomo, noted Social Welfare Society. He was officially reinstalled to the Throne by the Japanese Military Administration on August 3, 1943.

CHUNGKING FORCES IN YUNNAN QUITTING

News of Successive Victories of Japanese in Central China Cited as a Reason

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, July 21.—Tendency to widespread desertion seems to be gripping Chungking's Yunnan expeditionary forces as the news of the successive victories of the Japanese Forces in Central China reaches their ears. Chungking's Yunnan expeditionary forces struggling with the difficulties of bringing up supplies in the never ending downpour of rain and hard pressed, day and night, by the onslaught of the crack units of the Japanese Forces are confronted with continuous defeats.

Some of the lower ranks of officers and the soldiers are beginning to ask themselves "Why do we have to fight Japan?" and to conclude "We are but pawns in the hands of America and Britain in resisting Japan under Chiang Kai-shek's orders."

During the latter part of June, more than 450 deserted from the ranks of the enemy 54th Army. A whole battalion, including the commander, deserted from the 130th Division.

Thus, pounded by the Japanese Forces from the exterior and with disputes and disorders rampant in the interior, the enemy's Yunnan expeditionary forces is rapidly plunging headlong to its final annihilation. Furthermore the rising voice of the impossibility of the reopening of Burma route has caused the leaders of the American and Chungking camp to sacrifice in desperation lives and materials in increasing quantities.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 22

The retaliation fire on London is continued.

In the Normandy area, the enemy yesterday stationed east and south of Caen made major attacks supported by tanks and at some points he succeeded in breaking into our main fighting line. Yesterday evening, however, the lost ground was reoccupied by our counter-attacking troops and one enemy battalion was wiped out. Strong enemy tank deployments southeast of Caen were effectively shelled by our artillery while heavy enemy attacks made northwest of St. Lo were repulsed.

An enemy destroyer was severely damaged by our bombers in the waters west of Brest and one British plane was downed. In the French area 73 terrorists were killed.

Five enemy fighter-bombers were downed by our mine-sweeper patrol vessels and flak mounted on merchantmen when enemy planes and E-boats attacked a convoy in the German Bight. Two British E-boats were severely damaged off the Dutch coast while three German vessels were lost.

In Italy, the enemy practically everywhere at the front made numerous local attacks, most of which were repulsed. At the extreme left wing the enemy, after having suffered heavy casualties, succeeded in gaining insignificant ground, and renewed enemy attacks against our fresh positions were repulsed. A total of 70 terrorists were killed in the Italian area lately.

On the Eastern Front, our troops east of Lemberg by counter-attacks closed several gaps in the frontline, while northwest of the city, the Soviets gained some further ground. On the upper Bug, the Soviets who had crossed to the western bank were checked in hard fighting.

Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno, the enemy attacked with strong infantry and tank forces and although at some points he succeeded in pushing ahead, he was repulsed in most sectors after having suffered heavy casualties and losing numerous tanks. The embittered fighting northeast of Kaunas is still continuing.

Numerous enemy attacks between the lake district southwest of Dvinsk and Lake Peipus were smashed and heavy losses inflicted on the Soviets. Some dents were achieved by the enemy and the fighting is still in progress. The enemy lost 85 aircraft in aerial combats. Last night, the railway stations of Borrissov and Orzha were attacked by our heavy bombers and several munition trains were blown up in the burning stations.

U.S. bombers from west and south entered the Reich and attacked several places in southern and southwestern Germany. Damage and casualties were caused especially in the residential districts of Munich, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Schweinfurt, and 68 enemy planes, including 55 four-engined bombers were destroyed by our A.A.-forces.

Last night, enemy aircraft flew over northwestern and southeastern Germany, dropping a number of bombs on Berlin and several other places and six British aircraft were downed.

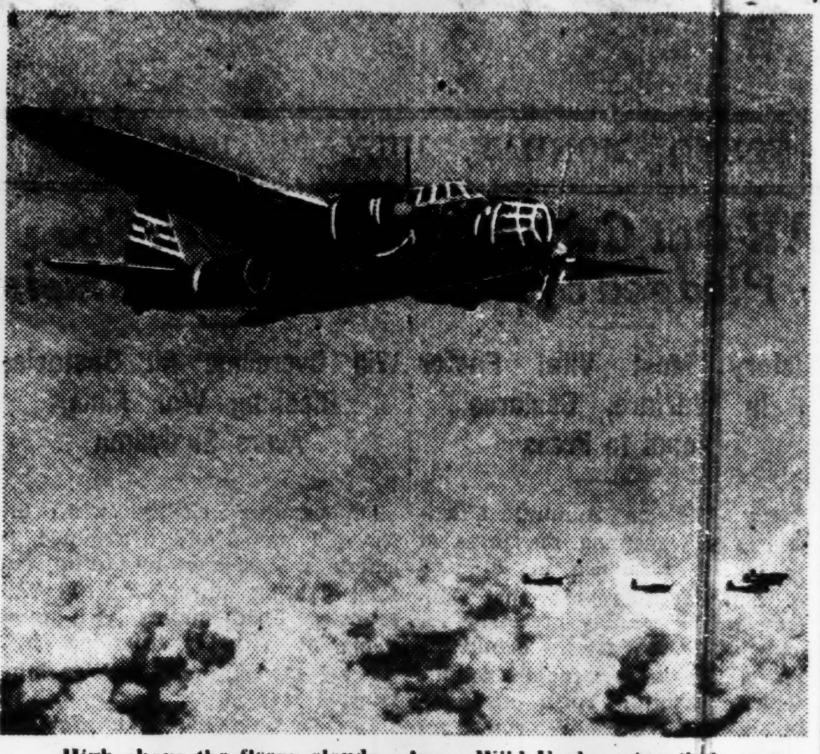
Our U-boats in hard fighting sank nine enemy vessels, totalling 44,000 tons and two destroyers, while one destroyer and four vessels were torpedoed. One U-boat, moreover, downed one enemy four-engined bomber.

U.S. Navy Casualties Mount

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—According to a Washington dispatch, the U.S. Navy Department announced today that the casualties suffered so far since the outbreak of the current war by the U.S. Navy, Marines and Coast Defense Corps have reached 49,575, including killed, 21,006; wounded, 14,578; missing, 9,522; and prisoners of war, 4,469.

Over Indo-Burma Border



High above the fleecy clouds, Army Wild Eagles wing their way over the Indo-Burmese border to help crush the British air force in India. (Passed by the War Ministry)

GOV'T. BONDS ENJOY SPEEDY SALE IN P.I.

Situation Reflects Firm Confidence of Public in President Laurel's Setup

Domei

MANILA, July 21.—Reflecting the firm public confidence in the Republic of the Philippines, half a million pesos worth of Government bonds were purchased during the first few days of their issue, according to a report submitted by the National Treasurer to the Minister of Finance, Antonio de Las Alas.

The report said that the National Treasurer's office is daily being swamped by inquiries from private individuals as well as investment institutions.

The bonds are the second in series to be issued, authorized earlier in the month by President Jose P. Laurel in executive orders providing for the sale of 15,000,000 pesos worth of short-term securities and 25,000,000 pesos worth of long term bonds.

It is recalled that the first bond issue to be floated under the Republic was authorized on March 27 by the President totaling 25,000,000 pesos and oversubscribed by 13,400,000 pesos.

Meanwhile, finance officials voiced their confidence that all of the 40,000,000 pesos bond issue will be sold in a short time since the people are convinced that the buying of Government bonds is one of the best and surest form of investment. They pointed out that the brisk sale of bonds is due to the implicit trust and faith of the people in the Government.

The present issue is expected to be sold easily before the deadline on August 1. The proceeds of the bonds will be used in financing the Government's efforts in maintaining peace and order as well as for reconstruction purposes.

Roxas Asks Co-Effort

Making his first radio address in three years, Manuel A. Roxas, Chairman of the National Economic Planning Board, speaking at the closing ceremonies of the National Rice Convention held at 10:45 a.m. today at the City Hall here, delivered an ardent appeal to all Filipinos to pool all their strength in "the common effort for self-preservation."

In these times of emergency, all other considerations must give way to the all-embracing task of making the country survive as a nation, he said. Chairman Roxas continued that the rice-growers of the Philippines constitute the country's front-line task because upon them depends the livelihood of the entire nation. Therefore, he sserted, it behooves all producers to exert their utmost effort in order to assure sufficient food for the people.

Expressing absolute faith in the Filipinos' patriotism and loyalty to duty, Mr. Roxas said that all elements of the population, rich and poor alike, must toe the mark—the mark set by the Government for the common weal and common survival.

The most important consideration confronting the Filipino people at this present time is that of preserving the country for the generations still unborn, he emphasized, adding that only the people's whole-hearted cooperation with the Government can solve the problem of national survival.

Mr. Roxas concluded by pointing out that upon the shoulders of the rice growers of the Philippines rest the great part of responsibility of making the country live through thesse perilous times.

POLICE OF TOLITOLI LAUDED FOR VALOR

Fight Against Dutch Oppressors Until Arrival of Japanese Forces at Menado

A vivid account of the strong opposition of the police of Tolitoli in North Celebes against the tyranny of the Dutch administration prior to the occupation of Menado by the Japanese Forces in 1942 is related by Ryoichi Nakano, an instructor of the Menado Japanese language school, who advanced into Menado with the Japanese Forces as an Army interpreter, according to reports from Menado to Domei recently.

He said that the "revolt by the local police force was made against the unspeakable cruelty and oppression of the Dutch officials who exacted exorbitant taxes on public works projects from the inhabitants.

"Another contributing factor to this open revolt was the men's open dissatisfaction with the policies of their Dutch police chief."

Mr. Nakano added that "strange as it may seem, just as the 30 members of the police force were about the rebel against their Dutch superiors, the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

"Highly elated over this turn of events, the police force, believing that the time was ripe to wipe out the Dutch influence, took up arms to cooperate with the Japanese Forces and eagerly looked forward to their advance.

"Upon receipt of the news of the Japanese occupation of Menado in January, 1942, the police force made preparations to expel the Dutch influence before the arrival of the Japanese Forces to Tolitoli in revenge for the long standing grudge against the brutality of the Dutch officials. The Dutch, however, suspecting their schemes, imprisoned three of the leaders.

Resolve Unshaken

"Nevertheless, the determination of the men remained unshaken and they patiently waited for the opportunity to rescue their leaders as well as to seize Dutch weapons and ammunition.

"Upon learning that a secret meeting was in session between the Dutch officials and the police chiefs at the official residence of the Governor-General, the members of the police force went into action.

"Sometime before the Governor-General had posted a sentry on the beach to fire a rocket when he sighted Japanese ships. Learning of this, the revolutionists divided into two parties. One approached the official residence and spread the alarm that the signal rocket had been fired. Thus, they were able to lure out the Chief of Police and succeeded in seizing the weapons and ammunition.

"Meanwhile, the other group succeeded in rescuing the imprisoned leaders. Thereafter, the combined units seized and imprisoned the Governor-General and his wife as well as the Dutch officials and civilians and successfully carried out their plans.

"In the meantime the news of the revolt reached the authorities at Dongara and the Dutch troops stationed at Palae were immediately dispatched to quell the rebellion.

"The native police force, with the wholehearted support of the local inhabitants, waited the approach of the Dutch troops. Due to the topographical conditions, the revolutionists believed that they would arrive from the west or southwesterly direction. However, the Dutch forces unexpectedly landed on the northern shore.

"The native police force, mistaking them for Japanese troops went out to meet them and as they came near, the Dutch troops opened fire. Taken by surprise, the police force was compelled to retreat into the hills of Raeol.

"Entrenching themselves they decided to await the arrival of the Japanese Forces, while they gave first-aid treatment to the wounded and repaired their weapons as well as stocking up their food supply.

"On June 26, 1942, the long-awaited Imperial Forces finally arrived at Tolitoli. Upon learning of the gallant fight put up by the native police force in their attempts to wipe out the Dutch, the commanding officer of the Japanese Forces was deeply moved.

"At Celebes, a Memorial Monument was erected in the central square of Tolitoli in memory of those policemen who sacrificed their lives for their cause. Standing three meters high, this memorial gives eloquent testimony to the cooperation of the native inhabitants with the Japanese."

BURMA WELCOMES JAPANESE MEDICINE

Many Lives Saved and Epidemics Rapidly Decreasing, Say Burmese Doctors

Domei

MANDALAY, July 22.—Many lives have been saved by the timely arrival of medicine from the Japan Commodity Distributing Association and, due to proper measures taken by Burmese health officers, the number of epidemic cases in North Burma showed a decline of 40 per cent during last year as compared with pre-war days, declared Dr. Ah Shaung and Dr. Soni, health inspector and district medical officer respectively, in an interview today.

Since there is no effective means of checking malaria-carrying mosquitoes, no improvement has been seen in comparison to pre-war days, the doctors said. However, when a patient is admitted to a hospital for treatment, adequate measures are taken by doctors and trained nurses whose number has increased considerably during the past year. Quinine required for curing malaria is obtained chiefly from the Japan Commodity Distributing Association.

During the days of British rule, inoculation against smallpox, pest, typhoid and other infectious diseases was left to the discretion of the public and consequently many people did not take countermeasures.

However, when the Burmese State was created and a Public Health Bureau established, one of the first steps taken to improve the people's health was compulsory inoculation against contagious diseases. In Mandalay, Maymyo, Amarapura and other areas, the public are given injections at required intervals with the result that cases of pest, typhoid, dysentery and other epidemics showed a decline of 25 to 55 per cent, or an average decrease of 40 per cent, compared with the days of British control.

The various medicines from Japan needed in the hospitals are transported to North Burma via Rangoon, while different herbs experimented with and aproved by the Government are supplementing modern medicines where necessary. Many sick people, completely cured of their ailments, deeply appreciate the timely supply of medicine from Japan and gladly go out to serve their country at their respective vocations, the doctors added.

EXPERTS IN JAVA STUDY PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

Lembang Observatory Takes 30 Photographs of Phenomenon Under Ideal Conditions

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 21.—Favored by ideal weather conditions Japanese experts conducted fruitful observations of the partial solar eclipse yesterday afternoon at the Djakarta Central Meteorological Observatory and the Lembang Astronomical Observatory near Bandoeng.

The eclipse started here at 2:10 p.m., attaining its maximum of about 38 per cent at 3:48 p.m. and ending at 5:09 p.m. At the Lembang Observatory, over 30 photographs were taken with a 13 centimeter lens telescope under the direction of Chukei Kimura, director of the observatory.

According to Mr. Kimura the observatory has a 60-centimeter lens telescope which, however, cannot be employed for investigations of the solar eclipse due to lack of the necessary accessories.

Meanwhile, experts at the Djakarta Meteorological Observatory conducted a survey regarding the effects of the eclipse on terrestrial magnetism, on the formation of clouds and other meteorological phenomena. Such research work is said to be the first of its kind to be done in Java.

On the other hand, special prayers and meetings were held at various mosques in the island in connection with the solar eclipse according to old custom.

CHIANG TROOPS HIT HARD

2,012 Killed by XX Nippon Unit In June

Domei

TSINAN, July 22.—The composite war results gained in June by the XX Japanese Unit which has been carrying on forestalling operations against the enemy's general summer counter-offensive movements follow:

Number of battles, 225; enemy forces encountered, 45,472; number of enemy troops killed, 2,012; number of enemy troops captured, 504. War trophies captured include, 1,147 rifles, 12 light machine guns, 50 pistols, 2,602 hand-grenades and large quantities of clothing, ammunition and foodstuffs. Moreover, one enemy hand-grenade factory and one arsenal were destroyed.

FATHER JORDAN IS NAMED RECTOR MAGNIFICUS IN P.I.

Connected With University of Santo Tomas; Post Confirmed By Papal Delegate Piani

Domei

MANILA, July 21.—Father Eugenio Jordan who has been acting Rector to the University of Santo Tomas has been promoted to Rector Magnificus effective from July 20.

Serving as Acting Rector since the departure of the Rector Magnificus, Father Silvestro Sancho for Spain in 1941, Father Jordan rendered distinguished service to the university, acting in full cooperation with the Philippine Executive Commission and with the Republic of the Philippines since its inauguration.

The nomination of Father Jordan was made by Chancellor of the University of Santo Tomas, Reverend Tomas Tascon, and confirmed by Guillermo Piani, Apostolic Delegate of His Holiness Pope Pius, both making use of their extraordinary powers during wartime.

At the same time, Reverend Jesus Casanon was named Vice-Rector. Both the Rector and Vice-Rector have been in the Philippines for more than 25 years and have been continuously dedicating their work to education in the San Juan de Letrum College and University of Santo Tomas.

FILIPINOS COMMENT ON CABINET CHANGE

War Execution Not Affected And Japan Ready to Smite Enemy, Says Tribune

Domei

MANILA, July 22.—Commenting on the Cabinet change in Japan, the Tribune this morning said that Filipinos stand "unruffled and calm" since due to the unique nature of Japanese politics "it has no effect whatsoever upon the basic execution of the war and upon the lofty and immutable national policy of the creation of Greater East Asia."

The paper pointed out that Japan's war aims have been defined and clarified in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the Anglo-Americans, while the lofty principle of Greater East Asia remains immutable.

At the same time, the spirit of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is being carried out by the Japanese Army and Navy which have "already consolidated an undivided front and stand ready to annihilate the enemy who may threaten East Asia."

The Tribune emphasized, "The 100,000,000 subjects of Japan, we know, are forging ahead with absolute unity and inflexible faith in the justice of their cause and attainment of a brilliant final victory."

The paper bluntly asserted that at the same time, "We of the Philippines—as one member of the states of Greater East Asia for which Japan staked her national existence to construct and perfect—are not bystanders in this epochal struggle for the emancipation of Asian peoples. We rise or fall with Japan."

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THAILAND TO OPEN CONSULATE AT MOJI

Will Foster Trade With Home Country and Aid Thai Visitors to Japan

Another link in the chain of Japanese-Thai relations will be forged with the opening, at a near date, of a Thai Consulate at Moji, making it the fifth Thai consulate in Japan, the others being at Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe. Of these the consulate at Osaka is the oldest; having been established 20 years ago. Next come the consulates at Nagoya and Kobe which were opened more than ten years ago, and lastly comes the consulate at Yokohama which was opened about ten years ago.

Karsuke Hisano of Moji and Tokyo has been selected as honorary consul to be in charge of the new consulate at Moji. Mr. Hisano's connection with the Japanese-Thai trade began almost ten years ago when he became President of the Moji Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This position he filled until 1941 when he resigned to become Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fukuoka Foodstuffs Control Board.

Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, not only was Moji the assembly point of goods to and from Thailand but the port itself enjoyed a brisk trade with Thailand, exporting such goods as medicine, paper, cement, porcelainware, rubber boots and tires, and so on. The cement business in particular amounted to goodly sum each year.

The consulate at Moji is being opened for two purposes: firstly, to facilitate the passage of visitors to and from Thailand who pass through Fukuoka, and secondly, to prepare the way for post war trade. Its duties will cover affairs not only directly connected with the port of Moji but also those in connection with neighboring districts, including Fukuoka. At present there is one Thai student studying at the Kyushu Imperial University in the Department of Fisheries.

Plans for opening the consulate at Moji were begun last December and completed in June. The formal induction ceremony of Honorary Consul Hisano took place at the Thai Embassy in Meguro on Friday morning, and Mr. Hisano left the capital Friday evening to take up his new post.

JAVA STARTS CAMPAIGN TO UP CATTLE BREEDING

Japanese Experts Sent to All Provinces to Give Instructions to Officials

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 21.—Japanese experts on cattle breeding are being sent to all provinces of Java in order to lead a three-month drive to step up the island's cattle industry which is second only to Burma's in all the Southern Regions. The experts will instruct local officials and others in charge of the cattle industry regarding measures to increase the number of cattle, prevent epidemics as well as to propagate superior breeds.

During the campaign, an extensive survey of cattle raising in the island will be made in order to provide data for mapping out a plan to meet increasing needs in future. It may be recalled that the Military Administration since early this year has been taking a series of measures to enhance livestock raising in order to meet the growing demand for cattle for war needs as well as to increase the island's transportation capacity and foodstuff production.

One effective measure taken was the training at Bogor Veterinary School of Indonesian veterinary officials representing all provinces regarding new methods of cattle breeding. The officials on their return gave a course of training for agrarian youths representing the sub-districts. Following the completion of the course, these youths have been working as pioneers in cattle raising in their respective sub-districts. The three-month increase drive which has just been launched is expected to result in an appreciable progress in the island's cattle industry.

TO TOUR MANCHOUKUO

Peking Sending Party Soon to Study Wartime Education

Domei

HSINKING, July 22.—In order to inspect the wartime education in Manchoukuo, the Peking Municipality will dispatch a party of Chinese educators headed by Wu Yuhwan, chief of the Education Section of the Bureau of Education.

The party is expected to arrive here soon. During their stay in Manchoukuo, the members of the mission will inspect the educational institutions in Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, Tumen and Kirin.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Part XIV

A NAVAL ARTIST

Takao gave up his job at the shop, because he wanted to devote all his time and energy to painting. He preferred to support himself while studying, but then that would leave him no time to go to the sea except on Sundays. As he got all the expenses for his studies from his father, his determination to make a success of his life was strengthened; he was encouraged all the more by letters from his mother and sister.

"If you are a man, come back as a distinguished artist." Eda wrote in one of her letters, which were always full of the cocky impudence of youth.

"Tokyo must be a grand and wonderful place. I am going to be graduated from the Girls' High School next year, and it makes me irritable to think that I may have to spend my life in a punctilious, conventional place. You were bold enough to leave your native place and must be likened to a brave soldier in the battle of life."

Reading her letter, Takao suddenly realized that Eda, now 17 years old, had grown up. In his reply, Takao told his sister that life in Tokyo was not as happy as she thought. However, his advice was not heeded. Eda in her next letter wrote, "I despise you for assuming the air of a grown-up."

Now that Takao had something worthwhile to work for, he had so much to do that he felt the days were too short. First of all, he had to know the sea and how to sketch it. Therefore, he went to Boshu or Izu where he spent his days sketching on the seashore. It was at this time in his life that he realized just how profound, difficult and endless his task was. He had never fully realized until enlightenment came to him through hard study how difficult it was to grasp and faithfully depict the shapes of the waves during storms or when the sea was calm, and that the sky and the clouds were so ever-changing. He had always believed that he knew the sea in all its moods, but now he was aware of the fact that he knew hardly anything about it. Indeed, it was borne upon him that his study of the sea alone would probably constitute a life-long work. But this despondency over his abilities and the difficulties lying ahead was evidence that his eyes as a marine painter were being opened.

Takao was displeased with all that he did, and yet he persisted. He was never discouraged for the simple reason that the lure of the sea had caught him so firmly in its grasp.

Then came the physical examination for conscription. He was examined and put in class C. This fact showed him clearly that the medical examination of the Naval College had not been unfair. But it was unnecessary for him to dig up the past because his flame of selfish indignation against the Navy had been extinguished at the shores of Kurihama.

"Now I have returned to my former self," Takao thought. "I have been trying to swim against the current and have been pushed back to where I started."

With that, his mind found peace again.

Takao's state of mind was such that he said to himself one day, "I don't care whether I became a good painter or not."

But this had a favorable balancing effect on Takao, because from then on his life became more like that of an artist, and yet he himself did not notice the change. He worked very hard. When he could not go out, he studied the works of other artists. He soon discovered the truth of Mr. Ichiki's claim that there were very few marine painters in Japan. It could even be said that the present generation had no outstanding marine painter.

Takao was greatly moved by the painting "The Sea" by the late Kanji Maeda, although the latter was not an expert in that line.

"The person who is worthy of being called a marine painter is Mr. Shotaro Tojo," Takao mused. He felt proud of the fact that Mr. Tojo liked especially to paint men-of-war and sea battles. Takao felt that his future was rosy and that he had many advantages on his side.

Later, he became acquainted with the works of the marine painters abroad when he came across a book on this subject in the Maruzen Book Store. He bought a book which was filled with the collected works of many famous painters such as Hemy and Wyllie of England and Claus Bergen of Germany. There were beautiful studies of waves, clouds, yachts, steamers and warships. All the questions that had been troubling Takao were easily solved there. All these paintings had been executed with rich understanding and precise knowledge on the part of the artists.

Takao read the biographies of these painters at the end of the book and discovered that they were no ordinary artists. In fact, Claus Bergen was a naval officer and the painter called Norman Wilkinson was the originator of the plan to camouflage ships during wartime. Because these painters had a deep knowledge of the navy, they could comprehend and appreciate the beauty of the latest-type warships more keenly than anyone else, with the result that they could paint them with much more accuracy than any ordinary artist.

This fact was fully comprehended by Takao who said, "To study in the usual manner will get me nowhere. If I want to get anywhere, I must exert myself and do my best."

The more Takao could understand his work, the more he knew that it was well worthwhile living for. And, at the same time, he had some misgivings about being just a mere marine painter in the general sense of the term. He wanted to specialize in one line of this branch of art.

"I've lost the chance of getting on board a warship, but I shall make up for that loss by painting warships. I cannot be a naval officer, so I'll paint sea battles," Takao resolved.

With that, the die was cast. He had made up his mind to become a naval artist.

Henceforth, he began to go to Yokosuka. Indeed, he frequented the place often to study the various kinds of vessels and to become acquainted with the Navy's spirit and the characteristics of its personnel.

His enthusiasm also caused him to delve into "Jane's Fighting Ships" for details about foreign warships, and in order to study water-columns resulting from exploding torpedoes and shells, he went to the picture theaters to see American films of naval battles. When he had grasped the main points of modern sea battles, he passed on to a detailed study of submarines and airplanes. Takao worked feverishly almost every day from morning till night.

Thus, two years elapsed.

The summer of 1940 was rather cool.

Therefore, Takao was busy in his room all day long. His room was so small and narrow that there was hardly any room to sleep when he erected a large canvas.

He was working on a canvas No. 50, the largest he had ever used. Besides, this was his first trial study since he had decided to become a painter. For the past two years he had devoted his time to sketching only.

The subject of his picture never left Takao's mind. It was the impression he had gained while he was standing on the shores of Kurihama. He had seen a heavy cruiser of the "Takao" class plowing through the waves like a gigantic beast, more like a phantom than anything else.

In his painting, Takao had not included the Kurihama shore, the great ocean which had stretched from it to the horizon. He had not only painted the cruiser as it was in reality, but had also managed to include in it the deep and overwhelming emotion he had felt when he had seen the warship—the very emotion which had brought him to a turning point in his life—he had wanted to interpret that emotion in his painting.

Before he made the charcoal sketch of the cruiser, he had resolved that the title of his painting would be "A Man-of-War."

When he had finished his work, the autumn winds were blowing. He felt comfortably exhausted. On looking over his painting, an act which he repeated over and over again, he found many points which did not satisfy him, but the joy of having completed one subject at least, filled him with a happy feeling.

Takao neither intended to sell his work nor put it on exhibit. He had not painted with such an aim in view. His room was so small, and the canvas stretched out on the easel took up so much space that he decided that he would roll his painting up and put it away in a closet.

"But," thought Takao, "before I put it away, I would like to show it to Mr. Ichiki. . . ."

He hired a carrier and sent his painting to his teacher's atelier. Then, he, too, left for the same destination.

It was a rather cold day for September.

When Takao was on the point of leaving the entrance of Sendku Station, a voice hailed him.

"Where are you going, Mr. Mutaguchi?" It was the painter Tsuruhara.

"I'm going to see Mr. Ichiki."

"So am I. Let's go together."

Takao felt rather annoyed because he intended to show his painting to Mr. Ichiki alone, and did not welcome the presence of a third person.

"Oh, you have finished it!" remarked Mr. Ichiki, when Takao took off the cover from his picture, "I have a frame for a canvas No. 50 Put it in that and place it on this easel," Mr. Ichiki said helpfully.

Takao busied himself for a few moments and when he had finished he stepped back to get a good view of his picture. It certainly looked much better than it did in his own room because of the frame and also because the quiet light of the atelier showed it to better advantage.

"So—you have painted your warship now," said Mr. Ichiki. "I can see that you have made a good study of waves and clouds."

He appeared to evince no interest in the warship, but pointed out the many good points of the painting as a seascape. Takao was half disappointed and half pleased.

"Anyway," Mr. Ichiki continued, "this painting of a man-of-war is unique, rare. Mr. Tsuruhara, how do you like it. What's your opinion?"

Mr. Tsuruhara, who had a grin on his face, remarked, "As you said, it is very rare. Indeed, I don't think we'll be able to find a painting like it in any picture gallery."

"Yes," said Mr. Ichiki, "that may be so, but what I meant to say was that the painting is not ordinary, that it is uncommon. Don't you think so?"

"Perhaps what you mean is that Mr. Mutaguchi has taken up a subject that is not suitable for a painting."

"Not at all," Mr. Ichiki replied, "I am talking about the feeling this picture gives you. But, after all, why can't a warship be a subject for a painting?"

"Yes, it can be, but it depends on how the painter handles the subject. For instance, we have a warship painting done by a surrealist. That painting is interesting, but Mr. Mutaguchi's manner of treating the subject is. . . ."

At that point, Tsuruhara tried to evade the issue.

"Please continue," Mr. Ichiki cheerfully urged, "criticism may do Mr. Mutaguchi some good."

"Well," said Tsuruhara, "to speak frankly, it is rather like a poster."

Mr. Ichiki laughed and said, "That's a rather cruel thing to say in way of criticism. Then, my painting is another poster for encouraging hiking, isn't it?"

He smiled as he spoke and it appeared as if he were trying to lessen the blow for Takao.

Takao ground his teeth. He wanted to say many things to defend his cherished painting, but he kept quiet for a while. When he spoke, his voice trembled:

"Mr. Ichiki, I have kept the carrier waiting. May I let him take the picture back now?"

"No, wait! Would you mind leaving it with me?" said Mr. Ichiki. He appeared to be thinking deeply.

Takao left Mr. Ichiki's house indignantly amid the clatter of geta.

"A ticket for Shimbashi!" cried Takao when he had arrived at the station. He had almost shouted at the ticket clerk.

He was not in a mood to return straight home. He wanted to have a drink somewhere on Ginza with some of his old fellow workers.

When he was on the train, he kept muttering to himself, "The ideal a poster! a poster!"

"If one paints an apple, it is a work of art, and if he paints a man-of-war, it is a poster! Bad luck to him!

"I painted a warship because I love to do it. I know well that my painting is poor, but there is no reason why Tsuruhara should say that painting a warship is childish and vulgar."

When he arrived at Shimbashi Station he was still in a rage.

"Well, a poster is good enough for me," he thought. "I will paint a wonderful poster that will have a tremendous advertising power, and one which no 'apple painter' will ever be able to paint, even if he should make every effort to do so standing on his head. If a painting has real advertising power it may be called a work of art. It is a real painting. Tsuruhara can go to the devil for all I care."

Takao had never known how to control himself once he was gripped by a fit of raging anger. He hated Tsuruhara so much that he wanted to knock his head off.

When he crossed Shimbashi Bridge he looked at the sky and noticed that it was cloudy. A cold wind was blowing from the direction of Kyobashi. The scene was so gloomy that it reminded him of a winter evening.

And yet, the Ginza at 5 p.m. was as crowded as usual.

"What a bunch of good-for-nothing fellows!" Takao exclaimed. His anger had turned upon all the people strolling along the street. It seemed to him that all the men and women wearing smart clothes belonged to the Tsuruhara family.

He walked swaggeringly, throwing his shoulders high. Every graceful passer-by gave way to this crazy, long-haired, bloodshot-eyed youth. When he was about to turn to the left, he bumped against a man who apparently had been window gazing. This person was dressed in a brown suit and a grey hat.

"Be careful!"

"Pardon me!" The gentleman mildly apologized at once.

When Takao looked the man in the face, he could not utter a sound because he felt weak and his knees trembled.

"Oh, surely. . . ."

Takao was almost about to shout the name "Masato," but as everything had happened so unexpectedly and suddenly, he could only stand stiff like a stick. He could do nothing but gaze at the man.

On the other hand, the man also was scrutinizing Takao's face. Then he opened his thick lips, which had some characteristics Takao remembered so well, and said, "Are your not. . . ?"

"Masato!" Takao cried, and his voice was hoarse with emotion.

"Takao!" Masato shouted and then he put his hands firmly on Takao's shoulders.

Takao, after five years of separation from his friend, now seeing Masato's peculiar smile which always made one of his eyes smaller, could only stand in a dazed silence.

"Oh, indeed, you have changed. Your hair is so long that I did not recognize you at once," Masato said.

"But you, Masato," said Takao with a smile. "Why do you wear a mufti. Have you left the Navy?"

"No," came the prompt answer. "Today I chose to wear plain clothes. As my ship is in the home port at present I took the opportunity of coming up to Tokyo on leave. I never expected to meet you. . . ."

"I never thought you would be rambling along Ginza too."

"Anyway, I am glad to meet you!"

"So am I!"

Tears glistened in Takao's eyes again.

"We can't talk much here. Let's go somewhere for dinner."

As Masato thus uttered these words, he seemed very composed and grown-up as compared to the Masato of the Gunjin Gumi days.

"All right. . . ." said Takao.

He was overpowered by the presence of Masato who, it seemed to Takao, was now more like an elder brother to him.

"What is your rank now?" Takao asked.

"I became a second sub-lieutenant this May."

"I thought you were a lieutenant or something."

"No, no one can be a lieutenant so soon. I was graduated from Etajima last year. After a long cruise, I became a naval officer attached to the airport at Kasumigaura. I was there just a month ago. I often came to Tokyo. Why haven't I met you until now?"

"I wonder why?" said Takao "By the way, what are you doing now?"

"I belong to the 'Isuzu'. Yokosuka is it's home port."

Before long, Masato led his friend to a restaurant on the Ginza.

They ordered some bottles of beer and settled down to drink and chat. Takao drank most of the beer, for he was a heavier drinker than Masato whose face became flushed after the first glass.

Masato opened the conversation by saying cheerfully, "I was told that you had come to Tokyo and that you had become a painter."

"Who told you?" asked Takao who had unconsciously reverted to the Kagoshima dialect.

Masato answered in the same dialect.

"When the 'Isuzu' weighed anchor in Kagoshima Harbor recently, your father and sister called on me and told me all about you. But, as your hair is so long now, and you look just like a ghost, I could not recognize you."

They continued the rest of their conversation half in the standard language and half in the Kagoshima dialect.

"Did my father tell you the reason why I am studying to become a painter?" Takao asked.

"Yes, he did. You want to be a marine painter, don't you?"

"No, I've given up the idea of becoming a marine painter, but I am studying to be a naval artist now."

"What? A naval artist?"

"Well, I want to put the Navy's spirit on canvas, if you understand what I mean. The subjects of my paintings now are warships and sea battles, but perhaps I'll paint naval men some day. But there are some people who despise naval paintings." And with that, Takao wiped the froth of the beer from his lips and proceeded to wreak his wrath of a little while ago on his friend, but of course it had no effect whatsoever on Masato.

"Your father said that you had become an artist because you hated the Navy."

"No, no. Please don't bring that subject up again. I'm really ashamed of myself," cried Takao as he ran his hands through his long hair

"When a man once makes up his mind," he continued, "he cannot change it easily. I myself tried to do the impossible, but of course I failed. Maybe I am a coward. As I can't be a naval officer, I'll be a naval artist. When I had made this decision, I felt as if I had found my true self. I'll devote the rest of my life to a study of the Navy, so Masato, please lead and teach me."

"I can neither lead nor teach you, but I'll do anything that's within my power to help you. I'm very glad to hear you speak like this. For a time I was worried about you. One night when I was at Etajima, I was so concerned about your welfare that I could not sleep."

"Please, forgive me, I sincerely pologize," said Takao. "At that time, I did not know what I was doing. I envied you so much that I could not even bear to write a letter to you."

"Well," said Masato, "how is your health now?"

"Although I failed to pass the physical examination at the Naval College and the Naval Paymasters' School and when I was examined for conscription, I have never suffered from any illness since I came to Tokyo. Physically, I am not suited to be an officer, but painting, I think, is the right profession for me."

Masato gave his companion a smile of deep sympathy. The two friends had established their friendship on the same basis as it had been five years ago. Nothing could separate them now.

Masato began to peel an apple.

"When we put in at Kagoshima Harbor, I met Principal Kawata and Mr. Ogata."

"Oh, did you? Are they both in good health?" asked Takao with longing as he thought about his Alma Mater.

"Yes, they are. As Mr. Ogata has a great liking for Hope cigarettes, I gave him some as a present and he was very pleased."

"He liked 'shochu' as well as tobacco."

"Yes, I miss him," said Masato. "He was so kind and considerate to us. By the way, do you know that a war memorial has been set up in the playground of our old school?"

"No, I don't," said Takao.

"Well, one was erected on the east side of the school building. The names of the war-dead who had been graduated from the school and who died in action in the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair are engaged on it—my brother's name is there, too."

They talked and talked and it seemed as if they were never going to stop. Finally, they left the restaurant, but they were loathe to part.

"I want to ask you so many questions and I want to tell you so much. . . . Must you return to Yokosuka tonight?" Takao asked.

"No," said Masato.

"Well, in that case, would you mind coming to my room? You may stay there for the night. My room is very small and not too clean, but . . . ."

"That's all right. I'll stay with you tonight," Masato said as he cheerfully accepted the invitation.

"I suppose you are surprised to see how small my room is?"

Takao had entered first and had switched on the light.

Masato smiled at his friend and said, "No, not at all. On board a torpedo-destroyer, even the captain's room is smaller than this."

He sat down and gazing around the room, remarked, "You have many paintings here. Are they all your paintings"

"Yes," said Takao. "I have one which I would like to show you, but unfortunately I took it to my teacher today."

"I don't know much about art, but in my opinion everything here is good," Masato remarked. "I say," he continued, "where did you paint that study of a submarine?"

"Here in this room," his friend explained. "I happened to see a picture of a submarine, and from that, I was inspired to paint one. But the product of my imagination, I daresay, is mediocre."

"Oh no, no," Masato protested. "Really, a submarine is just like this. I admire your skill, Indeed I do."

Masato gazed at the other pictures and his eyes were full of admiration for his friend.

On the other hand, these words of praise from his most intimate friend, and a naval officer, made Takao glow with happiness.

"Thank you so much. I will strive to work as hard as you do," was all that he could find to say.

Then the subject was changed to the Navy. They talked about the Naval College, ocean navigation, midshipmen and so forth, and it seemed that there was no end to it.

Takao listened attentively to everything Masato said so that not one word would escape him.

"I can fully imagine how happy you were when you became a second sub-lieutenant," he said.

"Of course . . ." Masato said. "When a midshipman becomes a second sub-lieutenant, not only does he wear larger stripes on his sleeves, but he dons a slightly different uniform. In fact, he becomes a full-fledged naval officer, and with that everything is changed for him. For instance, a midshipman is not allowed to drink liquor at a reception, but when he becomes a second sub-lieutenant, he is free to do so. . Moreover, he can visit the Naval Club in triumph, and he can wear plain clothes when he is on leave. As soon as I was commissioned, I had this suit made for me."

"But, don't you feel better in a uniform?" Takao asked.

"No, not exactly. When I wear plain clothes the sailors don't know me for an officer, so they are spared the trouble of saluting me," Masato explained. Though he wore plain clothes, the pride and hopes of the second sub-lieutenant were shining in his eyes.

The clock struck twelve, but the two friends did not notice the passage of time and so they continued their chat.

"Well, I am interested in under sea craft. I would like to become a member of a submarine crew. It seems to me it best suits me. Moreover, I was nicknamed 'Dongame,' Dull Tortoise, while I was at Etjima," Masato said smilingly as he began to explain the meaning of Dongame, Dull Tortoise—the nickname given the undersea craft in its earliest stage—and about its peculialities as a submarine.

There is no such modest and humble and yet care-laden duty as the submarine crew's duty. There is, indeed, no work so unpretentious and quiet. If we liken a flight-officer to a star on the stage, a member of the submarine crew is a prompter in black clothes. Secrecy is essential to the life of the submarine. And how much perseverance and self-sacrifice does it demand before submarine crew may shoot the first torpedo? We can't even imagine. And yet our Imperial submarines have never fired even a single fish-torpedo against the enemy, that is, they have never been in action. The result of those forty long-suffering years is still in obscurity and has not been shown to anybody yet. And yet, in spite of those efforts, some opinion about uselessness of submarines is still heard in some corner of the world.

"But, still I want to be a submarine 'rider.' I don't know why, though. The men on board a submarine have to assume big responsibilities and their duties are carried out in the most unpretentious manner. Secrecy is a requisite for the successful operation of a submarine. I can't say that I'm brilliant or brave, but as far as perseverance goes, I know that I will give in to no man."

Masato calmly told Takao of his cherished hope. Takao, who was fully acquainted with Masato's unpretentious character, felt that his friend's desire to become a member of a submarine crew was perfectly in keeping with his nature as a sword fits its sheath.

When the clock struck one, they suddenly realized that they were tired. Takao remembered for the first time that he had only one bed.

"What shall we do? There is only one bed!" Takao asked.

"Oh, never mind," said Masato. "Let's sleep in one bed just as we did when we were school boys out on an inspection tour."

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1944

Colombia's Resolution

A dispatch from Bretton Woods a few days ago discloses that the Colombian delegate to the International Monetary Conference introduced a resolution pleading that the currency stabilization fund must not be employed to "oppose those nations which are still undeveloped and moving in the direction of full industrial production". The delegate, at the same time, indicated that Colombia agrees to cooperate in the international monetary scheme "in a spirit of a broad concept of international cooperation which could never be based on the idea that it would be contrary to develop Colombia's own domestic production".

This resolution is a significant indication of the fear of the smaller non-industrialized countries that the currency stabilization fund proposed at the International Monetary Conference might be prostituted for America's own selfish ends. That this resolution was entered into the records during the final phases of the discussion on the currency stabilization fund also significantly demonstrates that the frank exchange of views on methods for promoting future world trade, far from allaying the suspicion of these nations toward America's economic intentions, has served more than ever to confirm their worst fears.

Colombia's resolution is, indeed, a severe indictment of the United States' dictatorial conduct of the conference and also of her economic policies. The outright rejection by the United States of the proposals of India, Egypt and other countries for a greater quota as well as India's request that the Fund be used to liquidate Indian sterling balances at London could only mean that these smaller countries would never get a fair deal or any real opportunity for economic improvement under the proposed scheme which would be dominated by the United States. Clear it is also, as these smaller countries must have surely realized, that as long as the United States refuses to stabilize her dollar in terms of gold and to take the lead in removing her tariff barriers, her embargoes, freezing acts, and blacklists, there can be no real economic security for the world.

The British Coal Situation

A report from Stockholm reveals that the British House of Commons will shortly hold a two day discussion on the problem of coal production. The Daily Mail gives the total amount of coal rationed for family use during the fiscal year of 1943-44 as 34,600,000 tons, which is a decrease of 9,000,000 tons as compared to the figure for 1941-42 and 3,000,000 tons as compared to that for 1942-43.

Since the start of the war, Britain has been facing a steady decrease in coal production. Heated discussions have often taken place in Parliament, but no solution has so far been found. During a discussion of the coal question on October 13, 1943, David Grenfell, the then Minister of Mines, predicted that British coal production would see a decrease of 10,000,000 tons during the period from January, 1943, to January, 1944. The recent report of the Daily Mail has proved his prediction accurate.

The direct causes for this decrease in coal production, of course, are the increasing number of coal disputes and the decline in the quality of mine workers. The coal disputes have been brought about by the wages given the mine workers, which are decidedly low when compared to the profits of the operators. Despite the steady decrease in production, the operators have been making good profits. The coal disputes have been aggravated by the vacillating attitude of the Government and the growing opposition of the Labor Party, and have assumed a political complexion.

The greatest cause of the decline in the quality of coal miners is found in the shortage of manpower, a result of the further strained war situation. In an attempt to solve this problem, the British Government in July, 1943, adopted a preferential system by which the coal industry was given priority over the army in the drafting of youths. In August of the same year the Ministry of Labor announced that those who apply for work in the coal mines would be exempted from military service, but only five hundred youths responded. As a result the Government resorted to the compulsory drafting of mining labor and on December 2, the Ministry of Labor announced that 30,000 persons between the ages of 18 and 25 would be drafted by lot. At the same time the Government formulated a plan for the betterment of labor conditions, but this failed to go through because of the strong opposition of the mine operators.

The British House of Commons will shortly discuss this problem which has thus been left unsolved to this day because, as Minister of Fuels Lloyd George admitted, this problem is exposing Britain's war effort to a grave danger. However, since the Conservative Party represents the mining interests, it is doubtful whether any effective measures can be ordered by the Government. At any rate, the difficult coal problem is a sign of the intensified strife between capital and labor in Britain.

A Year Ago Today

July 24, 1943

Following up their devastating assaults against enemy air bases in Hengyang, Lingling and Kienow yesterday, the Japanese Air Force in a huge fighter-bomber formation carried out a daring attack on the Lingling airfield today and shot down more than 10 enemy planes in aerial combats.

Another formation carried out a surprise attack on Kweilin, an important base of the American air force in China, the same day, and in a spectacular aerial duel shot down four enemy planes.

* * *

Stunned for a while by the reaction aroused against the bombing of Rome, President Franklin Roosevelt conferred several times over the phone with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and at the end decided to ignore the Vatican's protest and to go on bombing Rome, it is reported from Stockholm.

As a diplomatic measure, however, Roosevelt advocated the turning of Rome into an open city, thus attempting to shift the blame of the bombing on the Italian Government.

* * *

Ten members of the American bomber crew that made a forced landing on Swedish territory were detained by the Swedish Government, it was announced today.

* * *

The British Government will defray £210,000,000 as funds to stabilize the foodstuff prices for the current year, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons today. This figure is three times that for 1940.

* * *

The present situation in Australia is going from bad to worse due to the prevalence of epidemics, acute shortage of foodstuffs, diminution of labor power and many other undesirable causes.

In New South Wales yellow fever has become rampant, causing many deaths. And in Australian farming villages there is a tremendous shortage of working hands, as about 500,000 men have been shifted to the munitions industry and other fields directly connected with the war.

* * *

Lieutenant-General William P. Upshur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Marine Corps in the Pacific areas, died in a plane crash in the vicinity of Sitka Island, Alaska. Five other persons were killed in the crash, including Upshur's adjutant, Captain Charles W. Paddock, famed Olympic sprint star.

ABORTIVE PLAN TO SELL AUSTRALIA TO JAPAN

Northcliffe Saw Dark Future for Small White Population

By YOSABURO TAKEKOSHI
Privy Councillor

About fifteen years ago, a plan was afoot to sell Australia to Japan. Had it been carried out the world would have witnessed remarkable changes. As it was, however, this interesting plan was buried in oblivion.

In February, 1915 when Marquis then Count Okuma was Prime Minister, and Viscount Takaakira Kato, Foreign Minister, the Japanese Government served on Yuan Shih-kai of the Chinese Government what was called the Twenty-One Demands. Notwithstanding the fact that the matter was kept strictly secret, Woodhead, a journalist on the staff of the Tientsin Times, somehow learned of it and disclosed it in his paper. The revelation created a great sensation in the world at the time. Woodhead was an Englishman and he simply did what any journalist would have done in his place, but as his action caused serious embarrassment to Japan he was stigmatized as an anti-Japanese journalist and was long held in abhorrence by Japanese statesmen.

Some years afterwards, Northcliffe, President of the London Times, made a tour of the East with the avowed object of studying the Pacific problem with the cooperation of the Japanese and Chinese Governments. He went first to Australia and then came to Japan, whence he proceeded to China. At Tientsin, he interviewed Woodhead because he believed that the latter must have garnered a rare stock of knowledge and information on Asia during his residence in the East for more than twenty years. At this interview, which lasted three hours, Northcliffe, narrating the results of his personal observations in Australia, heaped abuses on the Australians. He condemned them for their morbid love of an easy life and bitterly complained of their selfish attitude of trying to keep their big island exclusively for a small population of 5,000,000. Britain's attempt to settle a portion of her millions unemployed in Australia was opposed by the Australian Labor Party by all sorts of means, because, Northcliffe declared, the members of its party would have to work if industrious laborers were settled in their midst.

Has Dark Future

Hearing Northcliffe's verdict that, Australia had but a sombre future, Woodhead said that he had a good plan. He set out by stating that at the Washington Conference it was agreed among America, Britain, France and Japan that they should cooperate in the Far East but that Japan would never cooperate with other Powers. In his opinion, Woodhead said, Japan would embark on some undertaking sooner or later, and when she did start it, she would push it energetically. With this preface, he suggested that if Australia's future was so dark, the whole of it should be sold to Japan. Once she got possession of Australia, Japan would bend her whole energies to the development of its resources, and during the next century would be so busy, she would have no surplus energy left for any other undertaking. In support of his contention, Woodhead cited an Oriental proverb that if a lion is given a ball, he becomes too engrossed in playing with it to have any time left to think of attacking a man. He further suggested that such Australians as might find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the new rule should emigrate to Canada, for this would serve to accelerate the exploitation of Canadian resources. Woodhead's view met with the enthusiastic support of Northcliffe, who assured the other that on his return home he would do his best to see that this plan was carried out.

Not long after his return to London, however, Northcliffe died. Northcliffe was no ordinary newspaper man. He took an active part in politics during the first Great War, and won much fame as the Director of Propaganda. Had he lived much longer, I feel sure that he would have succeeded, by dint of his rare talent and influence, in carrying through the plan for the sale of Australia to Japan which he conceived during his tour of the East. It is very interesting to imagine what changes the execution of this plan would have brought about in international relationships.

Fruits of Wisdom

Better a blush on the face than a blot on the heart.—Cervantes.

* * *

Rare benevolence! the minister of God.—Carlyle.

* * *

Not because of any extraordinary talents did he succeed, but because he had a capacity on a level for business and not above it.—Tacitus.

* * *

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to prefer censure, which is useful, to praise which deceives them.—Rochefoucauld.

War in the Pacific

Japan Holds Strategic Advantage as American Fleet Moves Further From Its Protective Cover

By SANKICHI TAKAHASHI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The steady advance of the American forces in the different Pacific war sectors foreshadows the coming of lively engagements between Japan and the United States in the not distant future. Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet of America, is calculating to encroach further by intensifying task force operations.

In southeastern Asia, although Admiral Mountbatten is anxious to drive wedges into Burma and other areas, the latest military situation in extreme eastern India, especially in the Manipur State, has forced him to pay the first consideration to the defense of that locality. The initiative for launching offensives from any of the southern countries is securely held by Japan.

In the Pacific, however, where the fate of a battle is decided in an engagement carried on by a huge task force with several aircraft-carriers as the mainstay, it is but advisable that at times positions should be conceded to lure naval attack squadrons as far from their bases as possible.

At the initial stage of the Pacific war, Japan, after registering a telling blow to the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor, speedily occupied the Philippines and the South Sea region. It gained the first round of victory in the Pacific by using its Navy and aircraft strength to the fullest extent. And the victory yielded a long string of island bases for suitable mobile aircraft operations. Then the swift American construction of a large number of warships and aircraft-carriers enabled the Washington high command to order the commencement of task force operations in the Pacific. And as soon as such operations heralded the inception of the second round of war that is still on, Japan adopted the now continuing compression tactics to pay more attention to the defense security of its main line than to outer fringes.

Not A Turn for Worse

Just as the Reich detaching movements on the Eastern Front do not signify a visible deterioration in its fighting power, so the compression tactics of Japan in the Pacific does not in anywise denote a turn for the worse for it. The vastness of the Pacific area makes it apparent that Japan should undertake compression movements wherever possible to reinforce the security of its main line of defense.

In land warfare, occupation of territories is of prime importance. In sea warfare, however, reduction of a few or more insular bases does not mean much so long as the navy of either side remains intact: only when the navy of one side is destroyed by the other side, the winner emerges decisively victorious. In continuing the Pacific war, both Japan and the United States are slowly getting ready to fight decisive naval battles.

During the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Fleet in December, 1904, destroyed one-half of the Russian Fleet in Port Arthur. On May 28, 1905, the Japanese Navy taking the offensive annihilated the Baltic Fleet and thus obtained the undisputed command over the Japan Sea and the Korean Strait. The signal naval victory paved the way for the conclusion of the war in favor of Japan.

In speculating whether the Japanese Navy can win a straight victory against the American Pacific Fleet or not, its past achievement against the Baltic Fleet should be taken into proper account. It would be erroneous to interpret the current fluctuations in the Pacific war as permanent results. Until the advent of aircraft, battleships had formed the mainstay of naval attack squadrons. At present, the naval air arm has become the chief weapon of a task force.

Demonstrates Efficiency

The air arm of the Japanese Navy has demonstrated its efficiency time and again in the series of battles fought in the Pacific and in Malay and East Indies waters. In fact, the Japanese naval "warhawks" have established a world record in fatally hitting capital ships, aircraft-carriers and cruisers.

Up to 1928-29, when caiptal ships had formed the mainstay of the Japanese Navy, airplane was regarded as an auxiliary weapon. With the subsequent progress of aviation, however, the Japanese Navy fostered its air arm as the principal striking weapon, and as a result, naval torpedo-planes came to form its bulwark. By the time the Pacific war ensued, the air arm of the Japanese Navy had become so formidable that it was found tolerably easy to send American battleships and other categories of warships to the bottom, especially when the American Pacific Fleet had been relying more on its capital ship strength than on aircraft.

The successive reverses it suffered at the hands of the Japanese naval air arm in the first phase of the Pacific war caused the United States to hasten the construction of a large number of aircraft-carriers with a view to organizing a strong naval air arm. And no sooner had such an organization been completed than it switched to task force operations.

At present, the American Pacific Fleet is using both carrier-borne and land-based planes. Although aircraft-carriers have high speed, they are liable to sinking; on the contrary, naval planes operated from land bases do not have to provide against such a contingency, though a good many of them may be destroyed in the course of actual operations. In other words, an aircraft-carrier and a land-based plane each has its strong and weak points: one is mobile, but sinkable; and the other is unsinkable, but immobile. The American Pacific Fleet is using carrier-borne planes to attack Japanese positions outside of its range and land-based planes to assault such Japanese positions as are within their flying distance.

Are Not Reverses

Because of the extensive nature of the Pacific Ocean, there does not exist a clear-cut fighting line between Japan and the United States, though both have definite safety zones as protective covers to their respective vital defense rings. Neither an American task force operation nor the American occupation of a few islands, though both may be strategically important, can be viewed as a reverse on the part of Japan mainly for the reason that an American forward move invariably gives Japan an opportunity to exact a heavy toll in effectives and equipment.

A persual of the list of American naval casualties together with the loss of warships and aircraft-carriers will convince anyone that Japan is reducing the fighting vigor of that country's Pacific Fleet slowly but surely. The object of the Japanese Navy is not to capture islands after islands, but to destroy American carrier striking squadrons wherever possible and whenever sighted, even sometimes conceding grounds at the end. The forward bases secured so far by the United States have drawn out a number of its carrier striking squadrons from their original bases to the periphery of Japan's operational zone. This is certainly an advantage to Japan and a disadvantage to the United States. When the main body of the American Pacific Fleet penetrates further, then will come the time for the Japanese Navy to involve it in an annihilative battle.

Now that the second round of the Pacific war is on, it is rational to surmise that the third and last round will be fought the moment conditions for waging decisive naval hostilities with air operation as the mainstay appear on the surface. The United States, besides conducting task force operations, is carrying on submarine warfare against Japan to disrupt its line of communication with the southern countries.

As the strategic material centers of the south are situated at a great distance from Japan, it is not possible to eliminate completely sporadic submarine attacks on transports along the long line of sea communication. Nonetheless, it is gratifying to note that Japanese warships and patrol aircraft are combating the American submarine menace in an efficient manner. In spite of that, it is imperative that ways and methods should be found to render ineffective America's submarine warfare and thereby make the sea route safer for carrying supplies and strategic goods.

Building Wooden Ships

To offset the loss in transports and to augment shipping, Japan is now building both wooden and steel vessels. And to stabilize wartime living, it has taken all possible desirable steps. Under the auspices of the Munition Ministry, its war production, particularly aircraft output, has increased several folds. Also it is pressing students and the available manpower into military service to meet the air, naval and ground requirements of the different war sectors in the Pacific. On top of this, it has organized a strong and sound home defense force especially charged with the duty of combating air raids.

In consideration of the all-out preparedness of Japan, it will be more than wishful thinking if one were to conclude that the war in the Pacific has turned favorable for the United States. Even the key American leaders are expressing the opinion that the Pacific war will have to be fought to the bitter end, and that "the road to Tokyo is a long, hard one."

Inasmuch as the destiny of Japan is dependent on the final outcome of the Pacific war, it is scarcely necessary to add that it will not sheath its sword without securing that for which it is fighting. The second round of the Pacific war has unfolded to the Japanese people without any shadow of doubt its truculent character. Therefore, they are getting ready to fight the last round in their own way and satisfactorily to them.

EAST ASIA'S WARTIME AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Harmonious Policies of States Are Essential Factors

By DR. CHOSHI ITOH
Professor of Agricultural Science, Kyushu Imperial University

Can an agricultural policy for the whole Greater East Asia be set up? This doubt can be traced to past schools of economic thoughts, not only as applied to agricultural fields but also as regards the whole economic field, which maintains the general principle that the one who executes the agricultural or other economic policies is the State. And further, granted that public bodies and juridical persons striving for public welfare often have assumed charge of the execution of certain aspects of an economic policy, in the final analysis, their power to do so originates in the authority of the State itself.

Greater East Asia assuredly is not a territory of a single State; it includes many independent nations. Further, it has no international machinery similar to the old League of Nations. Thus, from the viewpoint of State individualism one may reach the conclusion that the proposal for an agricultural policy for the whole area is mere nonsense. Those who steadfastly adhere to the modern Anglo-American concept of the State no doubt will judge the above interpretation to be correct. Externally, the authority of the various States extend to and meet at their geographic boundaries. Consequently, the shifting of this boundary is the sole requisite for a change in the geographic extent of the authority of that State. This, in fact, was the view prevalent in the past. If we extend this view to personal relations, we see an individualistic world outlook—individualism in its pure form.

Individualism As Policy

Are the various States of Greater East Asia Region to be placed on the individualistic footing mentioned above? The answer to this question is the all-important key essential to the correct solution of the problem under consideration.

If we recognize the fundamental truth that "Asia Is One," independent economic policies pursued by various States in the new order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice, to ensure the fraternity of nations in Greater East Asia, will naturally be conducted through close cooperation. And it follows that diverse, uncorrelated economic policies within the Region cannot exist. That is, the economic policies of the States of Greater East Asia should be conducted in organic co-relationship. If we grant this, these policies must differ intrinsically with the old economic policies. And hence, it is here that the basis for the establishment of an agricultural policy for Greater East Asia can be perceived.

Since agriculture is that branch of industry dealing with the raising of plants and animals, it differs in substance with the industries dealing with inorganic or lifeless products. The fact that agriculture is called an organic industry does not mean simply that it produces organic products, but it also means that the process of production is organic.

In other words, the point that must here be stressed is the difficulty of attaining full production by mechanical means alone. The reason for this is that when living things are being dealt with, if their vitality and their feelings—this point is especially notable in the raising of livestock—and other related factors are ignored and the mechanical processes of production repeated under mathematical calculations, it would be impossible to attain fully the objectives of production. Especially, when a country's agricultural production is conducted in medium and small-sized farms with family labor and management, the organic factor in production becomes strikingly conspicuous.

Medium-Scale Farming

On the whole, the agricultural management in Greater East Asia Region is on the medium-sized and small farm scale, and if they are compared with the single-crop, large-scale, mechanized farming—of wheat, for example—in America, a marked difference will be noted in the organic aspect of the process of production. Even in the plantations agriculture pursued in the Southern Regions by the Western Powers, which is a form of colonial exploitation, the tendency toward organic production is very strong in comparison with the large-scale agricultural management of Europe and America. This is a result of its having been erected on Asiatic society.

The organic character of agriculture gives to its policy many characteristics which are not found in other fields of production. Among them are to be noted, (1) good results are unobtainable with fragmentary, piecemeal policies, and (2) the results of the policies are slow in becoming evident. Consequently, in establishing an agricultural policy, it is necessary to set up a unified and systematic plan, with proper consideration for the many pertinent factors. And great care must be taken at the outset to insure against a change in policy once it has been established. And further, immediate results should not be expected.

Even in agricultural planning, cases of enforcement of measures calling for immediate results are not necessarily absent. This is especially true in periods of emergencies, caused by natural calamities, by social disorders, and by wars.

Especially, when a great war of long duration on which the total resources of the State are concentrated is being waged, immediate and pressing demands, will be felt with each decisive battle. And thus, on these occasions it is only natural that a necessity for a temporary expedient adjusted to the occasion should arise. Herein lies the reason why the agricultural policy pursued not only in Japan, but also in the various occupied territories since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has deferred long-term problems and has attached importance to the problems that arise from year to year.

During this severe war period when decisive battles are being fought one after another, it is of utmost importance to crush the enemy. And hence, it is inevitable that as a preparation for the decisive battle, agricultural policies bearing immediate fruit be adopted. "To win the fight"—this is paramount. It is for this reason that agriculture in Greater East Asia is being mobilized. For example, rice is gathered from various areas of the South in order to send adequate supplies to the armed forces on the Southern fighting fronts. Sugar cane, instead of being processed for consumers' sugar is being made into alcohol and butanol, and part of the rubber and tea plantations are being converted into paddy-fields or into other forms of agricultural production necessary for enhancing the war-prosecuting power. These are the short term agricultural policies made necessary by the war situation.

Probably there are many things which must be done resolutely now, things which when the good of the distant future alone is considered, are best left undone. However, when the fate of the nations of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region is to be decided, to concentrate the total agricultural resources toward winning the war is the wartime agricultural policy for Greater East Asia.

Permanence Required

Then is it altogether unnecessary to consider a permanent and systematic agricultural policy during this war? The characteristics of this war are not only that it is one of successive decisive battles but also that it is at the same time a war of construction. Thus, the past agricultural order should not be maintained inflexibly. The new Greater East Asia agricultural policy should be, as stressed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, a step in the direction of common prosperity, and well-being and be conducted with the ideal of the construction of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Region ever in mind.

Rising above narrow considerations, such as personal or national, firmly grasping the future of the agriculture of the Region which responds to the concept of the Greater East Asiatic Common Prosperity, should be conceived this long-term agricultural policy for Greater East Asia. And then, with this in mind, as soon as a surplus in the war-prosecuting power appears, it should be devoted immediately to the materialization of the above policy. Accordingly, as the degree of certainty of victory in the decisive battles increases, step by step the transition from a short-term to a long-term policy should occur, and thus, even though the war continues, the true form of the Greater East Asia agricultural policy will become manifest throughout the area. This, in fact, is the natural expectation arising from our belief in certain victory. Rather, with this belief in certain victory, we must in truth bring this policy to fruition.

Stability of Livelihood

What then is the essence of the agricultural policy taking form together with the progress of this war of construction? Our foremost objective is that the various nations and peoples of Greater East Asia have each its proper place. And to realize this, stability must first be assured agriculture in the various area.

To stabilize agriculture based on medium and small-sized farms of Greater East Asia, it is necessary to reorganize the agricultural production by having the tillers of these farms become self-sustaining in their own agricultural needs and then market the surplus. The so-called single-crop, "production-for-market" production basis of these farmers must be converted to the multi-crop, "mixed" production basis. The supply of farm implements, livestock, the improvement of farm land, and so forth must be regarded as problems facing the establishment of this type of sturdy farming population.

Next, concerning the marketing of the surplus products, a commercial system favorable to the whole Greater East Asia, one covering the marketing process from collection to consumption, must be newly created.

And further, great stress must be laid on the selection of crops and livestocks and their combinations necessary to realise the multi-crop farming. In this regard, this selection must be based on the establishment of a Greater East Asia agricultural land planning. In accordance with this land planning, agriculture of each region or country will be reorganized in keeping with its existing social conditions.

MORAL JUSTICE OF NEW ORDER DEFINED

Independence and Sovereignty Considered Equal Entities

By ZENGO OHIRA
Professor of Tokyo University of Commerce

Part II

It is difficult to give interpretation to the meaning of the Japanese word "jishu" in the absence of its definition in the international law. However, I am opposed to the translation of this word as an adjective such as "self-asserting" or "autonomous" or "sovereign." It should be taken together with the term "independence" as being of equal value, and both should be taken in synthesis. Although the meaning of the term "jishu" is quite vague, it may be interpreted as meaning "being one's own master," and is synonymous to liberty, independence, self-government, and self-reliance. Thus "sovereignty" and "independence" contained in the Joint Declaration are not much different from those in our treaties of alliance with both Thailand and China in which the following quotations are found: "mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty" and "respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity." These words mean the recognition of the inherent power of the nations of Greater East Asia and the respect for their initiative and creativeness as well as their self-perfection and development.

"Independence" means no subservience to the power of other States and exists in the horizonal relations of nations in international law. The word "sovereignty," or "souverainete" in French, is derived from the Latin word "superanus" (or higher) and is said to exist in the vertical relations between the authorities and the governed in domestic law. These definitions strictly separate the two words. Although having their special positions in the history of jurisprudence in the Occident, the two words are now regarded as coinciding with each other. Each nation of Greater East Asia should possess her own inherent powers as well as her own traditional constitution. The harmonious unity of her land and her people, her creativeness and initiative should be respected.

Becomes Reality

But there arises the question as to whether the principle of sovereignty and independence contradicts with that of cooperation and collaboration, inasmuch as the former is a principle of the perfection of individual nations, in other words, whether it transcends the contradiction between "the individual" and "the whole." But this supposed question is merely academic, as the idea of absolute natural right is not asserted. When each nation of Greater East Asia becomes conscious of the truth that Asia is one and when an organization of solidarity by independent nations is constituted the construction of Greater East Asia based on moral justice becomes a reality.

The nations of Greater East Asia are not isolated units. The solidarity of Greater East Asia is realized by virtue of the co-existence and unity of the sovereign and independent nations of the area. The co-existence of nations necessarily gives rise to special legal relations among them. The relations of nations in Greater East Asia must be organic, instead of being temporary, mechanical and contractual. In the display of initiative and creativeness by each of the nations of Greater East Asia and in the enhancement of her inherent qualities, a common structure leading automatically to the soldiarity of the region must be formed. And thus, the sovereignty and independence of each nation of Greater East Asia will play its true role in her cooperation and collaboration with one another. And it is the morality of the Orient that harmonizes the sovereignty and independence with the cooperation and collaboration.

If each nation of Greater East Asia should endeavor to expand and develop herself, it will automatically result in their mutual cooperation and in the construction of the common prosperity region. This assertion is based on the profound Oriental conviction that the individual lives in the whole and the whole is realized in the individual. The new order for Greater East Asia based on this Oriental morality is given shape by the conviction of the arrival of the world of harmony in which all creations have their rightful positions.

(End)